

## Change in the Climate of Kansas.

Dr. Willis L. Moore, chief of the U. S. weather bureau, has issued a pamphlet in reiteration of his statements before the congressional committee regarding the subject of a change of climate in the region which includes the states of Kansas and Nebraska. Among these statements I note the following: "We find right in the arid regions, that during a long period of observation, thirty, forty or fifty years, the average rainfall of the first ten years is practically the same as the average of the last." Yet in the tabular statement which concludes Dr. Moore's pamphlet, only the last thirty years are included, although the records of three of the stations named cover respectively forty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty-one years. I submit that a fair comparison of facts bearing upon so important a subject as the change of climate should include the entire period of observation.

My own records at Lawrence cover a period of thirty-nine years, from 1868 to 1906. During the first ten years of this period, from 1868 to 1877, the average annual rainfall was 34.91 inches; during the last ten years, 1897 to 1906, it was 38.16 inches, giving an increase of 3.25 inches per annum. But a more satisfactory method of comparison is to divide the entire period of observation into two equal parts. The total rainfall at Lawrence for the first half of the thirty-nine years, from January 1, 1868, to July 1, 1887, was 572.81 inches, while during the second half of the period the total was 643.67. This makes the average annual rainfall for the first half of the period 34.50 inches, while for the second half it is 38.14 inches, an increase of 3.64 inches, or more than ten per cent. And this is the result, although the rainfall at Lawrence for the year 1906 was only 28.30 inches, more than eight inches below the average for the thirty-eight preceding years. That notable deficiency for 1906 occurred in the eastern portion of the region west of the 95th meridian, in which region Dr. Moore says that the rainfall for 1906 was excessive in all that vast stretch of territory. Notwithstanding the facts brought out by my own observations, which have been regularly forwarded to the chief of the weather bureau, at Washington, at the end of each month and year, Dr. Moore states that "the rainfall has neither increased nor diminished by amounts worthy of consideration." This statement, however, may be considered correct with regard to the western third of Kansas and Nebraska, as shown by the records of Dodge and North Platte; but it is not correct in regard to the eastern and central portions of those states, where the breaking and cultivation of the soil upon a large scale, and the great increase of forestation have combined to produce conditions favorable to an increased rainfall. In the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska, the conditions are practically the same today as they were in the eastern portions of those states when settlement first began.

There has never been a better opportunity to test the question of the effect of the sudden human occupation of an agricultural region upon climatic conditions, than has been afforded in eastern and central Kansas and Nebraska during the last fifty years. Three millions of people now occupy this agricultural region, where fifty years ago the

entire area was unploughed prairie. When I came to Kansas in 1866 to begin my life work as a member of the faculty of the State University, the only timber consisted of a narrow belt along each stream; and during the late autumn and winter, I often counted at night as many as fifty to seventy simultaneous prairie fires from my study windows in the university building, on the summit of Mount Oread. At that time by daylight, from the same point of view, every house in the city of Lawrence was plainly visible from foundation to roof; while at the present time the buildings, although greatly increased in number, are completely concealed from view by the foliage of the multitudinous shade trees. The surrounding country also has been so changed in appearance by the growth of trees under human direction, as no longer to bear the remotest resemblance to the original prairie surface.

Not only has the rainfall increased, but the atmospheric humidity has also increased. The average relative humidity for the first half of the period of my observations was 68.76 per cent, while during the second half it had risen to 73.21 per cent. When I came to Kansas in 1866, and for several years thereafter, no dew was deposited upon the grass until toward morning, and one could walk through the grass at any time before midnight without wetting one's shoes. Of late years, the dew generally begins to be deposited on the grass before the twilight is over, as in the eastern states, thus corroborating the observed increase in the atmospheric humidity.

In regard to the velocity of the wind, Dr. Moore in his hearing before the congressional committee stated that he was quite certain that there had been no change in the general high velocity, for an altitude of fifty, sixty, or a hundred feet, although the trees would restrict the velocity of the wind near the ground. In his pamphlet just issued he states that "an examination of the wind records in Kansas and Nebraska shows that the last fifteen years have not been quite so windy as the fifteen years previous, but that it is not safe to assume that a permanent decrease in the wind velocity has taken place." My own records of the wind velocity began on July 1, 1872, when an excellent recording apparatus was installed upon the roof of the north dome of the main building of the University of Kansas, 105 feet above the ground the ground itself being 250 feet above the broad valley of the Kansas river. This apparatus has been carefully kept in order under my personal direction during the entire thirty-four and a half years and its results have been compared with, and corroborated by those of a standard anemometer of the signal service pattern, which for fifteen years was in operation at the same elevation. If we adopt the method of comparison used by Dr. Moore in his rainfall statistics, and divide the thirty-four years into ten-year sections, we have the following results:

The average annual wind run of the first ten years, 1873-1882, was 138,052 miles; of the second ten years, 1883-1892, 131,040 miles; of the third ten years, 1893-1902, 122,012 miles; of the last four years, 1902-1906, 100,212 miles. But as stated in regard to the rainfall, it seems to be a more satisfactory method of

comparison to divide the entire period into two equal parts. By this method we find the average annual wind run of the first seventeen complete years, 1873-1889, to be 134,389 miles; and of the second seventeen years, 1890-1906, 119,258 miles. This gives an average reduction of 15,137 miles per annum for the second half of our period of observation as compared with the first half. Stated in another way, the average velocity of the wind for the first seventeen years was 15.34 miles an hour, while for the second seventeen years it was only 13.61 miles an hour, giving a reduction of nearly 12 per cent.

It thus appears that the observations of nearly forty years made continuously by, and under the direction of the writer, indicate a gradual change in the climate at Lawrence, Kansas. And as this locality presents a typical illustration of the climatic conditions of eastern Kansas, it is safe to infer that the same changes are taking place over the entire region of which it forms a part. The rainfall and atmospheric humidity have increased, and the wind velocity has decreased. The change in the rainfall and wind velocity has been in each case more than ten per cent, while the increase in the atmospheric humidity has been more than six per cent. And these results are based not "upon the recollections of the oldest inhabitants," but upon the faithful records of actual observations. F. H. SNOW, University of Kansas, March 18, 1907.

"In 1897 I had a stomach disease. Some physicians said Dyspepsia, some Constipation. One said I would not live until Spring. For four years I existed on boiled milk, soda biscuits, and doctors' prescriptions. I could not digest anything I ate; then I picked up one of your Almanacs and it happened to be my lifesaver. I bought a fifty-cent bottle of KODOL and the benefit I received from that bottle all the gold in Georgia could not buy. In two months I went back to my work, as a machinist, and in three months I was well and hearty. May you live long and prosper."—C. N. Cornell, Roding, Ga., 1906. The above is only a sample of the great good that is daily done everywhere by KODOL For Dyspepsia. It is sold here by W. W. Gibson.

## Awful Tragedy.

Geo. (Pat.) Egee Shoots Wm. Plumb to Death.

Not since the Wetzel murder a year and a half ago has this community been so rudely shocked than the news portrayed in our headlines gave to the people as it flashed over the wires throughout the country last Wednesday afternoon. For several days Geo. Egee had been showing an ugly temper and some sort of an outbreak was expected. But such actions before were not considered sufficient to justify the authorities in taking action to have him put in a place of safety and so his acts were tolerated to a most sad and awful ending. In some way Geo. had procured an ounce bottle of aconite and in the afternoon in one of his spells took a dose of it. Mrs. Egee called in Harry Woolum, a near neighbor, and Geo. requested him to call the doctor. Harry returned to his own home, where he had a phone, to call a doctor. Before returning he went over to Wm. Plumb's and had him go back to Egee's with him. As soon as they reached the door Egee picked up a repeating rifle and rushed towards them. Both men ran in opposite

directions. He followed Mr. Plumb and shot four times. One ball entered the cheek and came out of the mouth. Another ball struck the back of the neck and ranged downward, coming out of the breast. Our informant did not know where the other balls took effect, if at all. Mr. Plumb fell about 75 feet from the house. Egee then turned to Mr. Woolum and commanded him to stop and go to the house with him, threatening to shoot if he disobeyed. They returned to the house and shortly afterwards Geo. picked up the aconite bottle and swallowed the balance of the contents and in about twenty minutes was dead. The alarm was soon given and the world was informed of another horrible tragedy.

Late last fall Geo. Egee suddenly disappeared from Hill City and for several days his whereabouts were a perfect mystery. He was finally located in Kentucky and later brought home. Following this a charge of insanity was lodged against him and he was brought before the probate judge for trial. Through the efforts of his brother, Dick Egee, of Lenora, the trial was postponed and eventually dropped. The people most familiar with Egee's tendencies felt that it was a mistake and that he should have been placed where he could have had treatment and the public saved from possible harm. Too late now for regrets. A peaceable, kind, old, gentleman who would not harm a hair of any man's head, lies cold in death, his family suffering untold agonies over his great misfortune. And George, whom no one could utter a word, lies a mute avenger of his own crime. If it were only possible to know the proper course to pursue what a world of suffering and death might be avoided, but it is only man's lot to guess and then groan and suffer for his mistakes.—Hill City Republican.

Constipation causes headache, nausea, dizziness, languor, heart palpitation. Drastic physics, gripe, sicken, weaken the bowels and don't cure. Doan's Regulents act gently and cure constipation. 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

## IN THE SERVICE 18 YEARS.

Silas Robb's First Government Job Was in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Silas C. Robb, once a politician in Kansas, died here yesterday. He had been in the government service the last 18 years. For several years he had held a position with the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Robb was the first commissioner of forestry in Kansas and had other public offices in that state. He was widely known in the G. A. R. and had served as commander of Potomac post No. 11, department of the potomac. Recently he was chosen chaplain of that post. He was 74 years old. He is survived by a widow, five sons and three daughters, all of whom live in the east, except Mrs. Gavan Jamison, of Omaha. His funeral will be next Saturday afternoon. The interment will be in Arlington cemetery.—Drover's Telegram.

[The deceased will be remembered by the old readers of the World.]

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

I will pay 6 cents for good hides until further notice. Geo. Baker.

# Attention Farmers!

## Plant your sod corn with the Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill.

Call at my store and see the drill in operation, which accurately plants sod corn in 3 to 4 row size and same drill with no extra cost fully equipped for wheat and all kinds of small grain.

It will pay you to inspect this machine.

## A. B. JONES,

WA-KEENEY

KANSAS

## Good Suggestions by Judge Ruppenthal.

The Judge of the District Court ordered twenty-four petit jurors drawn for the March term after having been advised by officials and attorneys that so many would likely be needed. When they assembled on the second day of court, nine of them were excused at once for reasons which, except as to one man, should have kept their names off the jury list in the first instance. Three were over 60 years of age, and two of these over 70; two were not sufficiently familiar with the English language; three were very deaf and one was sick. None of these except the sick man, should ever have been put on the jury list. Having these names on the list resulted in useless expense to Trego county and annoyance to the men so selected, drawn and summoned.

The time of year is again at hand for the trustees to make up their jury lists. This is required by law to be done during April. If each trustee will take care to exclude all names of persons who the law says are disqualified, there can be no such unsatisfactory happenings as that above related.

The trustees in April should select suitable persons for jurors from the assessment roll of the preceding year. Such persons should be voters, of fair character and approved integrity, in possession of their natural faculties, not infirm or decrepit. Further, they should be well informed. The trustees should also be careful to exclude from the jury list all persons who solicit selection as jurors in any way; also all persons who have served as jurors in the probate or district court within the preceding year; all over 60 years of age; all who hold office under laws of state or nation; all lawyers, physicians, ministers, professors, teachers, ferry-men, members of fire companies, pharmacists and assistant pharmacists. The blind, deaf, sickly, weak-minded and vicious should be excluded.

The trustee is required to select at least one person for each fifty inhabitants of his township, and he may select as many more as he cares to up to the full limit of all qualified persons in his township. The larger the list the greater the probabilities of securing jurors against whom none can hint that any prejudice, partiality, favoritism or design was shown by a trustee for or against any person, or class of persons.

The several trustees of Trego county are respectfully asked to consider these suggestions this spring before making and returning their lists to the county clerk.

Farmers come in and insure your grain against hail as we only represent reliable companies that pay cash for their losses—Wa-Keeney State Bank.

## Township Sunday School Convention Calendar.

Township	Sunday	School	Convention
Franklin	at Pleasant Hill,		
	March 31, 1907.		
Wa-Keeney	at Wa-Keeney,		
	April 7, 1907.		
Willcox	at South Downer,		
	April 14, 1907.		
Riverside	at Riverside, April		
	21, 1907.		
Collyer	at Banner, April 28,		
	1907.		
Ogallah	at Ogallah, May 5,		
	1907.		
Glencoe	at Silver Lake, May		
	28, 1907.		

Programs for the above conventions are in course of preparation and everything points to a most interesting and profitable series. Give the cause your best time and effort.

J. H. NIESLEY,  
County President.

To remove a cough you must get at the cold which causes the cough. There is nothing so good for this as Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. The liquid cold relief that is most quickly effective, that stills and quiets the cough and drives out the cold. Sold by W. W. Gibson.

The following are the appointments of the Northwest Kansas conference of the M. E. church, held at Nortonville this week.

Ellsworth District—U. S. Brown, presiding elder, Salina, Kansas.  
Banner—J N See.  
Browhuill—J W Vanderlip.  
Bunker Hill—T J Nixon.  
Chaffin—S L Seaman.  
Ellis—H H Bowen; assistant supply, L A Mickey.  
Ellsworth—E E Gunkel.  
Galatia—J E Brown.  
Gove—W C Jordan.  
Grainfield—W H Sollenberger.  
Hays—M J Mumford.  
Hill City—J A Shuler.  
Hoxie—F D Funk.  
Kanapolis—J J Mickey.  
LaCrosse—L E Laybourne.  
McCracken—To be supplied.  
Monument—F C Griffith.  
Morland—W S Harper; assistant supply, R. Collins.  
Notoma—W M Dews.  
Oakley—C A Davis.  
Orion—To be supplied.  
Palco—John Plants.  
Plainville—J C Helmick; assistant supply E Marsh.  
Ransom—M G Terry.  
Russell—R E Dunham.  
Russell Springs—R Bisbee.  
Sharou Springs—H F Odell.  
Wa-Keeney—W E Scott.  
Wilson—J W Snapp; Wilson (Bohemian work), Charles Kotsky.  
Winona—A W Dick.

The winds of March have no terror to the user of DeWitt's Carbolyzed Witch Hazel Salve. It quickly heals chapped and cracked skin. Good too, for boils and burns, and undoubtedly the best relief for Piles. Sold here by W. W. Gibson.

Men's hats and ladies' caps for spring at Mrs. Moone's.